

From the Clerkenwell (England) News.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO THE AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND.

On Saturday, June 2nd, an interesting meeting of the members and friends of the London Emancipation Committee was held at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street, for the purpose of presenting to His Excellency the Baron de Pradine an address upon his leaving Europe, where he has resided for years as Ambassador to the Courts of France and England, and proceeding to his own country. The chair was occupied by George Thompson, Esq.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, explained that although the address they were about to present to His Excellency emanated from the London Emancipation Committee, yet it was not confined to that body, but was participated in by other friends of the African race then present. The Baron de Pradine, who was a member of that Committee, had long resided in this country as the accredited representative to the English and French Courts from the republic of his native land. He had, however, been recalled, no doubt for the purpose of occupying what was deemed a wider sphere of usefulness at home, and his place would be filled here by General Dajoy, who was animated by that patriotism and attachment to the cause of humanity and universal freedom which had been evinced by his noble predecessor. It had been thought proper to present a valedictory address to the Baron, not only as a testimonial to his own personal character and eminent services in the cause of liberty, but because he had been the representative here of a country and a noble race of men, whose history for the last sixty years had been most interesting; perhaps more so than that to be found in any other portion of the globe. It is the record of the glorious struggles of an heroic people asserting and maintaining their freedom, against odds which would have justified the anticipation of their being utterly overwhelmed and reduced again to that condition of bondage from which, by their own gallant efforts, they had previously freed themselves. It would ever be a disgrace to England, notwithstanding the very different feelings now entertained by its people towards the Haytiens, that the British Government for five years endeavored, happily without success, to reduce again to servitude a nation which had nobly rescued itself from slavery. For a long series of years Hayti was opposed in arms to the most powerful governments in Europe, and was endeavored to be trampled on by a very large portion of the inhabitants of Christendom; but in that unequal contest its people had not only established their freedom, but they had employed it in a manner which redounded to their credit, and which showed the capacity of the African race dwelling in that island for the enjoyment of that perfect freedom which was the right of every man. He (the Chairman) would not go through the history of Hayti for the purpose of bringing before the meeting the names of the great and good men whom that country had produced. No doubt they were familiar with the history of that illustrious man, Toussaint L'Ouverture, and of his successors, not all of whom, however, possessed his virtues and pre-eminent talents. Toussaint combined the qualities of the ablest of statesmen, the boldest of warriors, and the profoundest of legislators. No doubt the meeting was familiar with the acts of his successors down to the present time, when the country had again become a Republic, and was reviving and flourishing under the Presidency of General Gervais. The meeting was anxious that as much as the Baron de Pradine had ceased to be the Ambassador of Hayti in this country, that having served as a representative of his own country here, he should return home again in a representative capacity, charged to convey to his countrymen the assurance of the undying attachment of the friends of freedom in Great Britain to the cause of freedom in Hayti; their deep and fervent interest in its welfare, and their desire to see that independence—so nobly achieved, so long and manfully maintained, and so well employed—recognized more than by mere diplomatic relations, by the cordial fraternity of all the nations upon the earth. In the act they were about to perform, they wished especially to administer a rebuke to an other country on the other side of the Atlantic, which, although owing its own origin to successful rebellion against lawful authority, to resistance to what it deemed the act of injustice of its then government—although boasting itself of being, like Hayti, a republic—had to this hour never consented to recognize the independence of that State. The meeting was desirous also that one effect of the present proceedings should be to deepen the interest felt in the civilization and prosperity of Hayti—an island upon which nature had lavished extraordinary beauties, to which it had given the greatest fertility, and which only needed a helping hand in the countenance and encouragement of other nations, and an additional population to develop its resources to render it a great and important State in the family of nations, and to enable it to exert a very powerful influence on the present condition and future destiny of the entire colored race of the world.

Mr. Chesson then read the following address:—
To His Excellency, Lieutenant de Pradine, Chargé d'Affaires for the Republic of Hayti.

DEAR SIR,—We feel it to be a duty incumbent upon us to take advantage of your approaching return to your country to present you with an appropriate tribute of our respect and regard—a memento which we believe will not be unacceptable to yourself, while we hope it may serve as an incentive to your children to tread in the footsteps of their father. It is with mixed feelings of pleasure and regret that we address you—pleasure at having an opportunity of expressing our admiration for your private character and for the services you have rendered to your country and your race, and regret that the tie which has united you to us is about to be broken by your departure from these shores.

From the formation of our Committee you, in conjunction with your esteemed colleague, Monsieur Lespinasse, have been associated with us in our efforts to disseminate the most advanced anti-slavery sentiments, and to bring the power of English public opinion to bear against slavery wherever that iniquitous system is still maintained. But our Committee has been of very recent origin, while your services in the cause extend over a career of great length and importance—a career which reflects lustre upon your name and country. Those services, it is right we should state, include a series of admirable works which you have written in vindication of the rights of the enslaved children of Africa—works which have formed a guide to the Government of at least one great nation in carrying out an Act of Negro Emancipation. They further include zealous efforts which you have put forth in your own country, in both an official and a private capacity, to enforce the pure administration of justice, and to

promote the moral and social improvement of every class of the people; and last, but not least, your services include the able and enlightened discharge of your public duties as the representative of Hayti at the English Court—a position in which you upheld the dignity of your country, and made her respected in the eyes of both friends and foes.

The recapitulation of these simple facts of your history is the highest praise we can bestow—the most effective testimony we can offer to your public and private worth. It, therefore, only remains for us to express our earnest hope that you may be favored with a safe and prosperous voyage to your native land; that you may in some suitable form perpetuate your connection with us; and that your life may long be spared to repeat in the future the good deeds of the past.

We should not be doing justice to our own feelings, and to the sacred cause which we represent, if we did not in an address of this nature express our admiration of the government which President Gervais has established in Hayti—a government which combines order with progress, and which has opened up to the Haytian People the prospect of a great and happy future. President Gervais has displayed all the characteristics of a true patriot—courage, magnanimity, and wisdom—the last quality being manifested in a determination to establish the institutions of his country upon the basis of national liberty. A government founded upon such principles, and guided by so wise and patriotic a chief, cannot fail to enjoy the permanent confidence of the people over whom it exercises authority, and at the same time to obtain the moral support of the whole civilized world. It is scarcely necessary for us to say that our best efforts, however humble they may be, will be systematically employed in furtherance of this latter object.

In conclusion, while bidding you farewell, and giving you our God-speed, it behoves us to extend a cordial welcome to your excellent successor, who, we are sure, will nobly prosecute the work in which you have been engaged, and add largely to the services which he has already rendered to the country of which he has now become the worthy representative.

Signed on behalf of the London Emancipation Committee,
GEORGE THOMPSON, Chairman.
P. W. CHESSEON, Hon. Secretary.

London, June 2nd, 1860.

The Chairman then rose and said that it gave him great pleasure to present the address just read to His Excellency. He (Mr. T.) did so with the most sincere gratification, because of the depth of the feeling he cherished towards Hayti. It was about thirty years since that he had had occasion to make himself thoroughly master of the history of that island, and to lay the facts connected with it before the public of this country and of the United States. When the philanthropists of England were engaged in the great struggle for the abolition of slavery in the British Colonies, they were constantly told to look at the Island of St. Domingo. He had done so; and having read all the works respecting that people and their struggle for freedom, he derived from the perusal an impression which he could never forget—of utter detestation of the injustice, cruelty, and wrong perpetrated upon the people of that island; and the wisdom, talent, prowess, fidelity, and endurance displayed by them in bidding defiance to the gathered armies and navies of Europe, and which qualities had preserved to them to this hour the liberties, which more than sixty years ago they won for themselves. He hoped at some future time to have the gratification of seeing the Baron de Pradine return to England. It was with deep regret they parted with him, because they had had occasion to admire not more the discretion with which he had acted as a diplomatist than the cordiality he had displayed as a friend; his geniality of disposition, and the great amount of information he possessed upon all matters connected with his country, which made it a pleasure as well as a privilege to be associated with him. They trusted, however, that his successor would condescend, as the Baron had done, to recognize and become associated, in heart and in effort, with the friends of universal freedom in this country. He (the Chairman), though regretting the coming departure of that nobleman from England, rejoiced that they should have the continued co-operation of his esteemed colleague, Monsieur Lespinasse, the Secretary of the Haytian Embassy, whose continued presence in this country would to some extent compensate for the absence of the Baron, and who could constantly form a connecting link of friendship between him and them. They hoped that by his return to his country his Excellency might be able to render even some greater service than ever he had yet performed to that cause of freedom, which they all so fervently desired to promote. The address would show to his fellow-citizens of Hayti the estimation in which His Excellency was held here, and it was hoped that it would stimulate the son to imitate the example of the father.

The Baron de Pradine could hardly express his feelings for the kind expressions towards himself contained in the address and the speech of the Chairman. In a tongue which was not his own he always felt a difficulty in making a speech; but yet he must address them in English, as there were probably but few present who could understand his own language. He was afraid that the kindness of the Chairman and the Committee had induced them to estimate the humble services he had endeavored to render to his country, and to the African race to which he belonged, too lightly. The kind acknowledgment which had been made of them was the finest reward he could have received; and he trusted that it would furnish the strongest incentive to his children to follow in the footsteps of their father. For himself, he should ever greatly value the address presented to him. Looking at the length of time it had been established, the London Emancipation Committee might be said to have been of short duration, but its members were tried men in the cause of freedom. The Chairman, for example, was at the head of those that were laboring for African emancipation, when many gentlemen then present were but children. When nearly every voice was silent in America upon the wrongs of the slave, George Thompson went through the Northern States and proclaimed the doctrine of the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the African race. His words did not return unto him void. Much of the seed he sowed was scattered upon good ground; for, whereas, when he first went to that country, the Abolitionists could almost be reckoned by units, they could now be counted by millions. When he visited the United States a second time, great was his astonishment and pleasure to see the multitude of good friends of the African who had sprung up in the mean time. When they reflected upon the good which had been done by that gentleman in a comparatively short time, they had reason to rejoice. Let them never despair of a righteous cause; and the good seed

sown would be sure to bear fruit in due time. While so many friends of the African race were espousing their cause, it was not right for Africans themselves to keep silence, and not say a word in behalf of their brethren in slavery. He had done something in the cause of emancipation, but not so much as the Chairman was pleased to say he had achieved; but the small services rendered by many individuals formed a large aggregate, and it was with that belief that he had commenced his humble labors in behalf of the African slave. He wrote an essay, for which the French Anti-Slavery Society were pleased to award him their prize. Subsequently he penned a work on emancipation. He had always considered that the battle of Negro freedom was to be fought not with the platoon, who had inherited their slaves; but with guns and swords, but by convincing words, and by showing their opponents that they were wrong, and thereby inducing them to abandon slavery. He believed that their cause would triumph, and that conviction was founded upon the past experience of England. Thoroughly anti-slavery as she then was, she had not always been so. It required twenty years of hard labor to induce the British Legislature to abolish even the horrible slave trade. During that period how many severe struggles were sustained by the Abolitionists. It was not reasonable, therefore, to expect that slavery would be at once extinguished in America; but the friends of emancipation must be content perseveringly to wage a moral warfare, to show that they were men, and one day or other the Word of God would set upon the minds of the supporters of the system, and they would be led to see that slavery was not only wrong, but one of the greatest sins as well as of the filthiest in the world. In the contest in which they had to engage, let them not employ angry words. The most powerful arguments for emancipation would be derived from the good conduct of the free Africans; it was by the civilization of Hayti, and other countries where the injured race existed, that the slave-owner would be shown to be in the wrong path, and the Abolitionists in the right one. Let them, he would again say, look at what had been done, and take courage. When the chairman first went to the United States he could not find a word wherein to put his head; but when he went the second time, the largest halls were open to him, and he had no fear of being treated as a foreigner. His example had borne its legitimate fruit, and raised up for the slave many friends. They must not consider whether the London Emancipation Committee was great or small, but simply what words were spoken, and what works were done by it. But what they fought the good fight, let them never forget that the spirit of evil was watching their movements in order to counteract them if possible. They must, therefore, keep alive the spirit of good, in order to oppose the efforts of the bad spirit. The progress of civilization is a political community composed only of the African race would be a strong argument in favor of the freedom of the slave. That cause would be advanced or retarded by the manner in which they used their liberties. He had always believed that it was by improving his own country and race, by promoting education, by stimulating labor, and increasing the exports of the island, that they would be best able to answer the great question, whether the African race was or was not worthy of being emancipated. However far he might thereafter be from the friends who had presented him with that address, his spirit would ever be with them, and their words would be continually present before his eyes. If he was grieved at being called upon to part from them, he had the satisfaction of knowing that he left behind him a gallant successor, General Dajoy, who would take as much interest in the work as he (Baron de P.) had done, and who felt the same interest in the cause of freedom. The appointment of that distinguished General to the London Legation was a just reward to him for the long and eminent services he had rendered to his country. The President General Gervais had been raised by Providence for the salvation of his country; and by his appointment of General Dajoy to the Court of England he had shown that he knew how to place the right man in the proper place.

It is also suggested that the Abolitionists of Iowa are not only few, but widely scattered, and do not know each other. These difficulties existed to an equal extent not long ago, in Ohio and Michigan. The 'Western Anniversary' alone, held for so many years in Ohio, would have made abolitionists known to each other there; and a few State Conventions in Michigan, annually held, have wrought the same desirable end there also.

And it has occurred to me to ask what would be the probable result of some grand Conventions called, one perhaps in Northern Indiana, a second in Northern Illinois, another in Wisconsin, and still another in Iowa.

Should such Gatherings be called, no effort should be spared to make them as important as possible. They should be advertised in all the local newspapers, as well as in the Bugle, the Standard, and Liberator. Every abolitionist, young, old, male and female, should feel a personal responsibility for the success of the undertaking. All should attend who are able in person. Others should respond to the Call by letters, enclosing in the letters such pecuniary aid as the writers and their friends can bestow, to defray expenses. The CALL should be to those especially who are ready to lay on the altar of Humanity and Freedom, every obstacle to the Slave's Redemption; Religious Sect, Political Party, Right of Suffrage, every thing whereby Union is upheld with slaveholders, and their unrighteous system is prolonged. Men determined to support the Chicago Platform, and members of the popular American Churches, may as well be told at the outset, that their first anti-slavery work should be a personal one; their own emancipation from sects and parties pledged to the longer enslavement of four million victims in half the nation, through the unhallowed Union of the States.

These Conventions should not prevent other Anti-Slavery labor, in the States where they are held; but on the contrary, they should be means to open the way to every accessible field in those States. Indeed, that should be a primary object in calling them. The best locality should be selected, possible; taking into account facilities for reaching it, extent of anti-slavery hospitality, and probable prospects of a most successful Convention.

I hope Mr. Editor, you and your Executive Committee, will consider these friendly suggestions, only in the light of suggestions from one whom you all know too well to suspect of any other wish than to be a humble co-operator, with you in any work best adapted to speed on our glorious cause.

It may also be proper for me to add that through the noble generosity of the late Mr. Hovey of Boston, I shall be able to bring with me, into our Autumn Campaign, such pecuniary aid as will

enable us to prosecute a vigorous, and I trust effective work—the Trustees of that Bequest, having delegated to me liberal discretionary power in your direction.

Our recent and present experiences here in New England, are in favor of pushing on the movement, irrespective of Presidential Elections, or anything else. Never did we have larger, or more spirited meetings, than now. The year seems given up to the Election and its concomitants, and we should not lose the opportunity—not earthquakes, whirlwinds nor fires, can prevent 'the still small voice,' of the Spirit of God; and never was that voice needed more.

I hope your Anniversary will come early in October; at which I think you may expect among others, Mrs. Abby Kelley Foster, that glorious mother in the Anti-Slavery Israel, and our new and noble friend H. F. Douglass, of Chicago, but now laboring most successfully here in Massachusetts.

My present purpose is to be in Ohio by the tenth of September; perhaps to remain in that State, till your anniversary—and then proceed further West. Meanwhile, hoping you will act with your accustomed wisdom and zeal, in this important hour, I subscribe,

Your faithful co-adjutor,
PARKER PILLSBURY.

But the advocates of human rights anticipate no such measure of justice to be meted in that direction.

I am pleased to see that the friends of temperance of Columbiana county are favored with a new ally in behalf of sobriety and total abstinence. I refer to the editor of the *Ohio Patriot*. I hope the cause will prosper in his hands and that he will triumph. I don't see the *Patriot*, but have this new position of its editor from another Ohio paper. Thomas is afraid to see a Mr. Curry of Salem promoted to the office of probate judge, lest he (Mr. C.) should be led to become a toper. This is a sign of his zeal in the cause, and I hope it won't abate, but wax hotter until the liquor is out and nothing but water left to drink.

J. F.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12, 1860.

REPORT OF MEETINGS.

MARLBORO, O., Aug. 13, 1860.

A brief report of two anti-slavery meetings, one held on Sunday July 22nd, the other on the 12th of August in a grove in this vicinity may not be unacceptable to the readers of the Bugle. I shall bring the proceedings of the two in the narrative, caring chiefly to give a correct version, without distinguishing between the separate occasions.

Some remarks of mine in which I spoke of this discouragement which grows out of the admission by individuals that slavery has its existence and is perpetual only because of the power given into the hands of the oppressor by the arrangements of the government, whilst they still continue to give it their support, thus evincing the lack of conscientiousness sufficient to pursue the right when clearly perceived, called up one of our zealous republican friends who occupied the larger share of the time of both meetings. I examined the pretensions of the Republican party to be considered anti-slavery; denied that it made any such claim for itself—showed from its platform—the avowed principles of its Presidential candidate and other distinguished expositors of its aim and purpose, and the action of its political conventions and primary meetings, that nothing of an effort for the abolition of slavery was any where visible, but on the contrary, that pledges the most solemn it was in the power of the party to make, are given, that slavery shall be perpetuated as long as any of the confederated States desire it. As a national party I showed that no action was being taken or even hinted at to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia—to abolish or restrain the interstate slave trade—to provide against the admission of future slave states, except as this question might be affected by the action of the party in respect to the territories, nor to repeal the fugitive slave law—to political action on all of which subjects the constitution imposed no barrier. And I further alleged that the party in Ohio though it is known to be in possession of the power, does nothing and proposes nothing towards conferring the elective franchise with equal civil and educational privileges upon our colored citizens although these would be strong anti-slavery measures. By the speaker who followed no evidence was afforded that either of these positions was untrue, no denial even of the truthfulness of any of them was ventured upon, but all of them were tacitly admitted to be correctly stated. He did not claim that emancipation was aimed at in any thing the Republican party has done or proposes to do, but justified his adherence to the party and determination to vote for its candidates on the ground that it was producing a great agitation upon the subject of slavery which was a necessary preliminary to emancipation. His main effort was directed however to the attempt to show up the shortcomings of the abolitionists. He charged that they use the products of slave labor, purchase and use a right to the soil the title to which is guaranteed by a pro-slavery government, and pay taxes. He justified his own use of the soil and the products of slave labor in a logic after this fashion. The abolitionists claim to be consistent. It is inconsistent to use the products of slave labor, pay taxes, and purchase the privileges of the soil.—Therefore I may rightfully denounce them for doing these things. I do not claim to be consistent, therefore I may rightfully use the products of slave labor, purchase the soil, pay taxes and vote in support of a government which holds the slave in his chains, though calling each of these wrong.

Again he charged that the Disunionists, handful as they were, are sorely divided among themselves. Mr. Garrison had been out West a few years since, and had admitted there was a little anti-slavery in the Republican party. That there was much, he did not claim, but as he had said there was a little, there had grown up such a coolness towards him that the old pioneer was but just tolerated among us. Parker Pillsbury had written a letter to the Bugle which stated that the candidates whom Charles Sumner supported would spurn the construction of the Constitution in respect to slavery which Sumner gave it, and had asked, "Could double-distilled demagoguism go further?" No denial of Parker's facts was offered, but the inference attempted to be made that his expression was wholly unjustifiable because the *Standard*, the organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society had published both of Sumner's speeches in extra papers. An hour was occupied by the speech of which the above gives the chief points. As the allegations against the Republican party were not denied much less attempted to be disproved, there seemed to be nothing to which reply was needed, and the audience speedily dispersed. The meeting was much less numerous attended than it would probably have been, but for the presence at Alliance, on the same day, of that hoary advocate of the system of slavery, Alexander Campbell, who drew large crowds to hear him at the Disciples' meeting. Fitting associate in the pulpit with him was the Rev'd Mr. Garfield, the Republican ambassador to Louisville last winter, to invite the legislatures of Tennessee and Kentucky to assist in their orgies at the people's expense in Columbus. And among the crowd were men who have heretofore been heard to declare that they would neither stand on the same platform with slavery, defending Campbell nor listen to his preaching.—Now some of them are to be found denying his pro-slavery character and charging that the quotations from his Millennial Harbinger are "lies of the Abby Kelleyites against him." So much for the backbone of the majority of the Disciples. A few it is understood have felt compelled to flee from the Sodom of that unrighteous church.

A. BROOKE.

FIRST OF AUGUST CELEBRATION AT DAYTON.

DAYTON, OHIO, Aug. 2, 1860.

ED. BUGLE.—DEAR SIR: The twenty-sixth anniversary of Emancipation in the British West India Islands, was celebrated yesterday by the people of color at Dayton, who came from almost all parts of this State, and from the Hoosier State also.

The American Sons of Protection, and Sons of Monrovia, together with the different Encampments

of the members and friends of the London Emancipation Committee was held at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street, for the purpose of presenting to His Excellency the Baron de Pradine an address upon his leaving Europe, where he has resided for years as Ambassador to the Courts of France and England, and proceeding to his own country. The chair was occupied by George Thompson, Esq.

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promote the moral and social improvement of every class of the people; and last, but not least, your services include the able and enlightened discharge of your public duties as the representative of Hayti at the English Court—a position in which you upheld the dignity of your country, and made her respected in the eyes of both friends and foes.

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In conclusion, while bidding you farewell, and giving you our God-speed, it behoves us to extend a cordial welcome to your excellent successor, who, we are sure, will nobly prosecute the work in which you have been engaged, and add largely to the services which he has already rendered to the country of which he has now become the worthy representative.

Signed on behalf of the London Emancipation Committee,
GEORGE THOMPSON, Chairman.
P. W. CHESSEON, Hon. Secretary.

London, June 2nd, 1860.

The Chairman then rose and said that it gave him great pleasure to present the address just read to His Excellency. He (Mr. T.) did so with the most sincere gratification, because of the depth of the feeling he cherished towards Hayti. It was about thirty years since that he had had occasion to make himself thoroughly master of the history of that island, and to lay the facts connected with it before the public of this country and of the United States. When the philanthropists of England were engaged in the great struggle for the abolition of slavery in the British Colonies, they were constantly told to look at the Island of St. Domingo. He had done so; and having read all the works respecting that people and their struggle for freedom, he derived from the perusal an impression which he could never forget—of utter detestation of the injustice, cruelty, and wrong perpetrated upon the people of that island; and the wisdom, talent, prowess, fidelity, and endurance displayed by them in bidding defiance to the gathered armies and navies of Europe, and which qualities had preserved to them to this hour the liberties, which more than sixty years ago they won for themselves. He hoped at some future time to have the gratification of seeing the Baron de Pradine return to England. It was with deep regret they parted with him, because they had had occasion to admire not more the discretion with which he had acted as a diplomatist than the cordiality he had displayed as a friend; his geniality of disposition, and the great amount of information he possessed upon all matters connected with his country, which made it a pleasure as well as a privilege to be associated with him. They trusted, however, that his successor would condescend, as the Baron had done, to recognize and become associated, in heart and in effort, with the friends of universal freedom in this country. He (the Chairman), though regretting the coming departure of that nobleman from England, rejoiced that they should have the continued co-operation of his esteemed colleague, Monsieur Lespinasse, the Secretary of the Haytian Embassy, whose continued presence in this country would to some extent compensate for the absence of the Baron, and who could constantly form a connecting link of friendship between him and them. They hoped that by his return to his country his Excellency might be able to render even some greater service than ever he had yet performed to that cause of freedom, which they all so fervently desired to promote. The address would show to his fellow-citizens of Hayti the estimation in which His Excellency was held here, and it was hoped that it would stimulate the son to imitate the example of the father.

The Baron de Pradine could hardly express his feelings for the kind expressions towards himself contained in the address and the speech of the Chairman. In a tongue which was not his own he always felt a difficulty in making a speech; but yet he must address them in English, as there were probably but few present who could understand his own language. He was afraid that the kindness of the Chairman and the Committee had induced them to estimate the humble services he had endeavored to render to his country, and to the African race to which he belonged, too lightly. The kind acknowledgment which had been made of them was the finest reward he could have received; and he trusted that it would furnish the strongest incentive to his children to follow in the footsteps of their father. For himself, he should ever greatly value the address presented to him. Looking at the length of time it had been established, the London Emancipation Committee might be said to have been of short duration, but its members were tried men in the cause of freedom. The Chairman, for example, was at the head of those that were laboring for African emancipation, when many gentlemen then present were but children. When nearly every voice was silent in America upon the wrongs of the slave, George Thompson went through the Northern States and proclaimed the doctrine of the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the African race. His words did not return unto him void. Much of the seed he sowed was scattered upon good ground; for, whereas, when he first went to that country, the Abolitionists could almost be reckoned by units, they could now be counted by millions. When he visited the United States a second time, great was his astonishment and pleasure to see the multitude of good friends of the African who had sprung up in the mean time. When they reflected upon the good which had been done by that gentleman in a comparatively short time, they had reason to rejoice. Let them never despair of a righteous cause; and the good seed

sown would be sure to bear fruit in due time. While so many friends of the African race were espousing their cause, it was not right for Africans themselves to keep silence, and not say a word in behalf of their brethren in slavery. He had done something in the cause of emancipation, but not so much as the Chairman was pleased to say he had achieved; but the small services rendered by many individuals formed a large aggregate, and it was with that belief that he had commenced his humble labors in behalf of the African slave. He wrote an essay, for which the French Anti-Slavery Society were pleased to award him their prize. Subsequently he penned a work on emancipation. He had always considered that the battle of Negro freedom was to be fought not with the platoon, who had inherited their slaves; but with guns and swords, but by convincing words, and by showing their opponents that they were wrong, and thereby inducing them to abandon slavery. He believed that their cause would triumph, and that conviction was founded upon the past experience of England. Thoroughly anti-slavery as she then was, she had not always been so. It required twenty years of hard labor to induce the British Legislature to abolish even the horrible slave trade. During that period how many severe struggles were sustained by the Abolitionists. It was not reasonable, therefore, to expect that slavery would be at once extinguished in America; but the friends of emancipation must be content perseveringly to wage a moral warfare, to show that they were men, and one day or other the Word of God would set upon the minds of the supporters of the system, and they would be led to see that slavery was not only wrong, but one of the greatest sins as well as of the filthiest in the world. In the contest in which they had to engage, let them not employ angry words. The most powerful arguments for emancipation would be derived from the good conduct of the free Africans; it was by the civilization of Hayti, and other countries where the injured race existed, that the slave-owner would be shown to be in the wrong path, and the Abolitionists in the right one. Let them, he would again say, look at what had been done, and take courage. When the chairman first went to the United States he could not find a word wherein to put his head; but when he went the second time, the largest halls were open to him, and he had no fear of being treated as a foreigner. His example had borne its legitimate fruit, and raised up for the slave many friends. They must not consider whether the London Emancipation Committee was great or small, but simply what words were spoken, and what works were done by it. But what they fought the good fight, let them never forget that the spirit of evil was watching their movements in order to counteract them if possible. They must, therefore, keep alive the spirit of good, in order to oppose the efforts of the bad spirit. The progress of civilization is a political community composed only of the African race would be a strong argument in favor of the freedom of the slave. That cause would be advanced or retarded by the manner in which they used their liberties. He had always believed that it was by improving his own country and race, by promoting education, by stimulating labor, and increasing the exports of the island, that they would be best able to answer the great question, whether the African race was or was not worthy of being emancipated. However far he might thereafter be from the friends who had presented him with that address, his spirit would ever be with them, and their words would be continually present before his eyes. If he was grieved at being called upon to part from them, he had the satisfaction of knowing that he left behind him a gallant successor, General Dajoy, who would take as much interest in the work as he (Baron de P.) had done, and who felt the same interest in the cause of freedom. The appointment of that distinguished General to the London Legation was a just reward to him for the long and eminent services he had rendered to his country. The President General Gervais had been raised by Providence for the salvation of his country; and by his appointment of General Dajoy to the Court of England he had shown that he knew how to place the right man in the proper place.

It is also suggested that the Abolitionists of Iowa are not only few, but widely scattered, and do not know each other. These difficulties existed to an equal extent not long ago, in Ohio and Michigan. The 'Western Anniversary' alone, held for so many years in Ohio, would have made abolitionists known to each other there; and a few State Conventions in Michigan, annually held, have wrought the same desirable end there also.

And it has occurred to me to ask what would be the probable result of some grand Conventions called, one perhaps in Northern Indiana, a second in Northern Illinois, another in Wisconsin, and still another in Iowa.

Should such Gatherings be called, no effort should be spared to make them as important as possible. They should be advertised in all the local newspapers, as well as in the Bugle, the Standard, and Liberator. Every abolitionist, young, old, male and female, should feel a personal responsibility for the success of the undertaking. All should attend who are able in person. Others should respond to the Call by letters, enclosing in the letters such pecuniary aid as the writers and their friends can bestow, to defray expenses. The CALL should be to those especially who are ready to lay on the altar of Humanity and Freedom, every obstacle to the Slave's Redemption; Religious Sect, Political Party, Right of Suffrage, every thing whereby Union is upheld with slaveholders, and their unrighteous system is prolonged. Men determined to support the Chicago Platform, and members of the popular American Churches, may as well be told at the outset, that their first anti-slavery work should be a personal one; their own emancipation from sects and parties pledged to the longer enslavement of four million victims in half the nation, through the unhallowed Union of the States.

These Conventions should not prevent other Anti-Slavery labor, in the States where they are held; but on the contrary, they should be means to open the way to every accessible field in those States. Indeed, that should be a primary object in calling them. The best locality should be selected, possible; taking into account facilities for reaching it, extent of anti-slavery hospitality, and probable prospects of a most successful Convention.

I hope Mr.